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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

PITTSBURGH MOVING IN EARNEST.

The meeting at the Mayor's Rooms yesterday morning, a report of which will be found on second page, in response to the call of Gov. CURTIN for men to resist the invader, was an auspicious beginning. It was a meeting of the representatives, so far as the brief notice by circular could secure their attendance, of the manufactures and business firms of the city.

Like practical men, comprehending the work in hand, and fully determined to do it, they resolved to drop everything else—to close our great Foundries, Rolling Mills, Machine Shops, and other establishments, and, so far as practicable, suspend business, until our quota is raised.

To this end the machinery was set in motion, by appointing the proper committees, who lost no time in getting to work, and who, we learn, have made such progress as places success beyond a question.

The emergency we are now enabled to comprehend in its length and breadth. The invasion, so far from being a horse-stealing raid, has assumed formidable proportions. Not only are the peace and property of citizens in jeopardy, but the honor of the State is at stake. The stern demands of the hour place a high duty upon us. So far as Pittsburgh is concerned, we rejoice to know, those demands will be promptly responded to.

Meetings Last Evening.

The meeting held last evening in Allegheny city, and the adjourned meeting in Wilkins Hall, offorded gratifying evidence that the right spirit has been aroused. The proceedings will be found in another column.

The Rebel Invasion of Maryland.

Owing to the destruction of the telegraph between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and Baltimore and Harrisburg, we are without late dispatches from the first mentioned interesting point. The operations of the rebel cavalry on Sunday and yesterday morning seem to have been confined to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, which they have partially destroyed. Two trains were captured on this road, and among the prisoners taken was Major General FRANKLIN, on his way to rejoin the Army of the Potomac. We have no intelligence of the movements of the main body of the enemy, reported to be operating on the roads leading to Baltimore and Washington. Gen. HUNTER's forces have arrived and now occupy Martinsburg. There seems to be no apprehension felt for the safety of Baltimore and Washington. Our dispatches from Philadelphia and Havre de Grace furnish the latest intelligence of the movements of the enemy.

Latest News Items.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, dated June 25th, says: "It is assumed by all that the combatants were pretty well matched, and that it was a hand-to-hand fight. No one doubts the ability and gallantry of Captain Semmes, looking back on his past victories; but why, it is asked, does he try to lessen the victory of the Kearsage? The chief question now discussed is, what is to be done with the persons saved by the English vessel. Had Captain Lancaster a right to rescue them from the hands of the Federals? Again, had the crew of the Alabama laid down their arms? Had Capt. Semmes lowered his flag. These are points which tend greatly to complicate the affair The Cherbourg authorities state that the Alabama lowered her flag some time before she was struck; others say that the flag only fell when shot through and through by a bullet or shell. It is reported that a dispute has arisen between the commander of the Kearsage and the maritime authorities at Cherbourg respecting the surrender of the prisoners of the Alabama. It is said that there are four officers prisoners on board the Kearsage, and that the Emperor has ordered that no boat be allowed to land. If they are on board the Federal ship they will have to be given up, just as the seamen were."

The same paper of the same date has an editorial appeal for a monument to the memory of the surgeon who perished on board the Alabama. It says: "If anybody is desirous of getting rid of guineas, it seems to us that a monument to this young Englishman might very well absorb them."

A soldier from the Chestnut Hill Hospital, near Philadelphia, was shot dead on Monday last, by the owner of a cherry tree from which the soldier had plucked a small quantity of fruit to moisten his fever-parched tongue.

It is asserted in the London *Army and Navy Gazette* that the sailing vessels in the British navy will never be sent to sea again, there being two hundred and forty steamers in commission, manned by 45,000 men.

The steamboat Welcome arrived at St. Louis from the Upper Missouri last Thursday evening. The *Democrat* says:—The passengers who went up on the Welcome stopped off at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and on the return of the boat a town site had been laid off, and several small buildings had been erected. The town party numbered over fifty inhabitants, in cluding men, women and children, and they were well provided in provisions. These emigrants started for Idaho, but after landing at the mouth of the Yellow Stone concluded to settle there and try their fortunes. One of the mountain boats was to ply between the mouth and the head of the Yellow Stone. This is enterprise.

The *Welcome* also brought the news that at Fort Sully news arrived that General Sully's expedition was at Long's Lake, some two hundred miles distant, and had encountered Indians in a fort, and would be likely to remain there some time. Nothing had been heard from the hostile Indians.

At the time the *Welcome* left St. Louis an order had been issued by Pope, informing owners of boats that there was danger to them, if they did not follow after Sully's expedition, but the Ogden, Yellow Stone and Welcome undertook the trip—had no trouble, and did not even see the sight of a hostile Indian.

Saturday was the last day of the Sanitary Fair at Wheeling. The *Intelligencer* says in the af ernoon quite an interesting incident took place. The ladies of Wheeling presented a purse to and presented to the son of Capt. J. H. Elliot, decorator of Floral Hall, a silver mug, six silver spoons, two butter knives and a child's knife and fork and spoon. The mug was inscribed as follows;

JOHN L. ELLIOT,
From the Ladies of the Sanitary Fair,
Wheeling, July 1864.

The presentation was made by the ladies as a mark of their appreciation of Mr. Elliot's services at the fair and as a token of their admiration of the bright little boy who has been his father's constant companion in the hall. The present was well timed and will be gratefully appreciated by the Captain. The vote on the Sigel-Kelly sword resulted in favor of General Kelly. The Guards fire company having received most votes received his Parrott Trumpet. The Colonel's sword fell to Colonel Duvall.

The body of an unknown man, who had been murdered and robbed, was found in the Lake (Erie) near Buffalo, on Friday. No clue exists as to the guilty party.

It appears from the report of the debate in the British Parliament on the Intoxicating Liquor Bill, which embodied the principle of the Maine Law, that over 300,000 persons signed the petition for the passage of the bill. Nearly every speaker opposed the bill, and it received only 35 votes, 202 votes being cast against it.

About fifty negroes who came from Lynchburg with Gen. Hunter's command, had a prayer meeting at Wheeling on Sunday evening. They propose to enlist as soldiers.

Major E. T. Sullivan, of the rebel army, took the oath of allegiance at Wheeling on Sunday.

The Brownsville *Clipper* which comes to us very late says:

Mrs. Harriet Brashear, widow of Job Brashear, of this (Fayette) county, has seven sons, every one of whom is in the army, the brave boys having volunteered, not only with the consent of their noble mother, but upon her entreaty; saying to them, "Go fight for your country, every one of you; God will take care of me." The *Clipper* very properly asks: Who would not divide his last crust or his last dollar with such a woman as that?

THE NEW YORK INTEREST.—The attempt to raise by subscription the means to pay in gold the interest on the State bonds of New York held abroad, is likely to fail. The Legislature, it will be remembered, unwisely provided for the payment of the interest in currency. When the subscription was undertaken about $80,000 was needed to make the July payment in specie, but a much larger sum would now be necessary. The subscriptions amount to about $60,000.

The Syracuse *Journal* says the Rev. Father Waldo, now in his 102d year, last Sunday met with a fall, which gave his system so great a shock that he now lies in a very critical situation in consequence.

Late Military Intelligence.

Our special dispatch from Gen. Grant's headquarters, published yesterday, stated that the rebels in front of our left centre at Petersburg were erecting works similar to those captured by Gen. Smith, on the 15th and 18th of June. Immediately on the discovery being made, a battery of 32-pounders, recently placed in position, opened upon them from the line of the Fifth corps. This suspended all operations at that point. All day our guns bellowed forth their thunders, and were answered by rebel cannon. Most of their shot fell short for a season. This destroyed the harmony existing between the two opposing lines. Hon. John Covode, who returned on Saturday from a visit to the front, had several interviews with Gen. Grant, whom he reports as very hopeful, and expresses himself with the utmost confidence as to ultimate success. Grant did not attach much importance to the rebel raid into Maryland, as he did not believe that Lee would detach any considerable force from the front lines before Petersburg. A special dispatch of Sunday says that the telegraph cable to Fortress Monroe was cut Saturday night by a dragging anchor, and that no communication had been had with General Grant Sunday.

A telegram received from Chambersburg yesterday announces that Gen. Rowley's troops occupied Hagerstown on Saturday, and that trains are running as usual between Chambersburg and Hagerstown. A Washington dispatch states that General Gilmore, having been sent for by the President, arrived in that city on Sunday, and would be immediately assigned to an active command in the field, probably in Maryland. The same dispatch says: Travelers from the North need have no apprehensions of injury to any portion of the track or bridges of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, as it is accessible to gunboats. Secretary Welles has done his duty to the public interests exposed to this raid where ever it was possible for him to do so.

Parties who arrived here this afternoon from Rockville, Md., sixteen miles north of Washington, says: Early this morning a rebel cavalry force, four or five hundred strong, dashed into Darnestown, a small hamlet five or six miles north of Rockville, and after plundering the stores and stealing all the cattle and horses they could find, left in the direction of Frederick, but before they left they sent to the Virginia side all their plunder. People who came from the upper fords report the rebels conveying large numbers of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, stolen from farmers along the river, across into Virginia; that every ford is held by a small rebel cavalry force and sections of batteries. It is estimated they had already carried off several thousand head of cattle and from eight to ten thousand valuable horses. The rebels plundered indiscriminately, making no distinction between Unionists and Southern sympathizers.

Dispatches received yesterday from Baltimore state that a party of rebel cavalry burned the residence of Gov. Branford, yesterday morning, only four miles from the city, on the Charles street road. A squad of ten rebels came to the house and ordered out the family, who were only permitted to take a few valuables, then fired it. The Governor was in the city at the time. Rebel sympathisers are supposed to be at the bottom of the burning of the Governor's mansion. Everything remained quiet as usual. Citizens and soldiers were on duty in the fortifications. The telegraph lines that cross the Susquehanna at Port Deposit have been cut. The railroad along the railroad were all right at last accounts.

Guerrilla operations in Kentucky continue on a "magnificent scale," judging from the accounts we find in the newspapers of that State. Captain Jesse, with three hundred cut throats, are operating in Owen county—that is stealing horses and conscripting men to strengthen his command. A Union cavalry force reconnoitered his position on Wednesday, but not feeling sufficiently strong to risk an engagement, they abandoned an attack. A rebel deserter, George S. Clarke, reports that Jesse, the Louisville Provost Marshal's office Thursday, desiring to take the oath of allegiance. He was sent to Nashville to be disposed of by Gov. Andrew Johnson. The guerrillas in Kentucky continue their demonstrations on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, but without inflicting serious injury. At Mitchelville, on Wednesday, they attempted to throw a train from the track, but the engineer discovered the attempt in time to prevent a serious accident. On the same day a party of guerrillas fired upon the upward-bound train on the Louisville Branch Railroad, near Russellville, but the train came through in safety, the rebels flying precipitately when they discovered they were foiled.

Gen. Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, has instituted measures to ascertain the facts in regard to the shooting of Col. Berry, at the late Cynthiana battle. If it shall be proved, as was generally reported on the day of the fight, that he was shot after the detachment under his command had surrendered, Gen. Burbridge will retaliate by taking one of the officers captured the next day, and trying him for participating in killing a man contrary to the rules of war, by sentence for which will be death. There is no doubt that Col. Garis was wounded in this way, and we are assured by soldiers of the 168th who were with Col. Berry, that he was shot after the surrender.

Late intelligence from the Southwest states that the rebel General Roddy with a large force is threatening Decatur, Alabama. General Granger is in command of the post, and he is making every preparation to hold his position. Regiments are being hurried to his support as rapidly as possible. If Roddy makes at attack on the place he will meet with a surprise as complete as his surprise will be decided. He was well aware that the post was feebly garrisoned, and, when he started his columns toward the town, he expected to meet with a very slight resistance. By this time Gen. Granger is fully prepared to welcome him. He feels secure in his position, and will prevent the rebel General from executing any flank movement with his rear.

From New Orleans we have received some interesting items of rebel news. A most sweeping conscription is being now enforced in Western Louisiana, taking in every man between the ages of seventeen and fifty, and without regard to age where the party has taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. The object of this extreme rigor is the fear under which it seems the Rebels labor that a second expedition is now fitting out in this Department to visit the Red River region again very shortly. A few weak since General Kirby Smith issued orders that one-half of all the cotton in private hands in the Department should forthwith be turned over to the Confederate authorities. This ordered so violent a storm about his ears that an *emeute* was thought possible at Shreveport. He accordingly followed this by a supplementary order stating that he had taken the first step from imperative necessity, and the only means by which it was possible to maintain and subsist their army any longer. The result was that the people had to submit as they have to any step the Confederates may require them to, but it was a bitter pill, and caused many soreheads, if such failed to exist in the land of milk and honey before.

The fact is that the rebels in Western Louisiana are at sore straits to provide subsistence for their army, and the people are in a state of destitution which is truly appalling. Notwithstanding their continued bitterness at the Yankees. Flour at Alexandria is not to be had at all at this time. It was for sale only recently at three dollars per pound in exchange for Mr. Memmlinger's promises to pay. Eggs can be had for the same commodity at eight dollars per dozen. Seven sugar cured hams bring $5 per pound, while a meal of victuals is thought to be cheap enough at fifteen. No dry goods stores at Alexandria tempted the session editor into any extravagances of dry goods, though an informant says that at Shreveport calicoes might be obtained at fifty dollars the yard. Citizens were glad to obtain an exchange of their Confederate money for greenbacks at almost any rate that might be demanded. The dicker in greenbacks and their very superior worth were upon a undisguised every day. The citizens generally express regret that our army did not remain and occupy the country even where they are in favor of Southern Independence, and now the belief that they never will have peace and security for property until we do permanently occupy it. McKee, the Confederate cotton agent, who has lately disposed of a quantity of tinsel staples on the Mexican frontier, has, it is alleged, appropriated large sums of Government money. He was, accordingly, lately arrested, and brought a thro' Texas to Shreveport, and quite recently to Alexandria. While under guard, or while imprisoned in Texas, he is stated to have offered his jailor $7,000 in gold if he would assist him to escape. Whether the jailor was virtuous, or why he failed to close the trade, I am quite ignorant. I learn from undoubted authority that McKee had gold secreted in his person when arrested, at the time of being committed to jail at Alexandria. Opinion is pretty hard on the gentleman, and the probabilities are that he will not escape without heavy punishment.

The Western Sanitary Commission, at St. Louis, will soon establish a Soldier's Home at Duvall's Bluff, for the accommodation of soldiers. The Commission are now sending large quantities of sanitary stores to Sherman's army, and also to the hospitals at Louisville and other points.

It is reported that Gen. John McNeil, of St. Louis, has been assigned to the command of the Federal forces at Port Hudson. Gen. Lee, who was relieved from his cavalry command by Gen. Banks, has been restored to his former position by Gen. Canby. Gen. Davidson, now at New Orleans, has command of the Cavalry Bureau, both of the Department of Missouri and the South.

Just about the time that Napoleon was in voluntarily bathing at Fontainebleau, the King of Bavaria ran a greater risk. As he was riding down hill near one of his country chateaux, he would put on his overcoat, and, to have his hands, took the bridle in his mouth; the horse took fright, with a jerk of his head snatched the bridle from the royal teeth, and pitched the royal person over his head; luckily the ground was soft, and the youthful monarch got off with some bruises and a lesson how to hold the reins of government more firmly in future.

THE REBEL INVASION.

Phila. and Baltimore RR. Destroyed.

GUNPOWDER BRIDGE BURNED

Train Captured at Magnolia Station.

COLORED TROOPS GOING FORWARD.

Recruiting in Philadelphia Brisk.

Sec'y Stanton's Dispatch Intercepted.

General Cadwalader's Mansion at Magnolia Burned.

Statement of the Conductors of Captured Trains.

MAJ. GENERAL FRANKLIN CAPTURED.

Passengers and Mail Plundered.

Great Excitement in Baltimore.

Citizens Going Out to Fight the Rebels.

Eight Bridges on Northern Central Railroad Destroyed.

Hunter's Forces Occupy Martinsburg.

Rebels Hold South Mountain Passes.

Special Dispatch Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

A special dispatch from one of the correspondents of the *Inquirer*, who was on the captured train on the Baltimore Railroad, confirms the burning of the bridge over the Gunpowder river. Four hundred rebels had appeared at that point. A gunboat is anchored off Havre de Grace, with its guns commanding either side of the river. The wires are now working through to Washington.

Eight companies of United States colored troops left here to-night for the scene of action, under command of Colonel Wagner. They numbered in all six hundred men. They marched in from Camp William Penn and through some of the principal streets of the city, receiving a cordial welcome, and being cheered by the crowds in front of the newspaper offices. Recruiting in the city is going on briskly. There is considerable excitement, but nothing like a panic.

By Associate Press.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

A train was captured which left Baltimore at eight o'clock, at Magnolia station. It is reported that the train from Philadelphia is also captured.

HARRISBURG, July 11.

The Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington road is cut, in fact this morning. A telegram from Glenrock, on the Northern Central road, this morning, states that a body of rebel mounted infantry and cavalry, twelve or fifteen hundred strong, are marching from Hanover, nine miles south of that place, and marching northward. The rebels appear to have retreated from Western Maryland and are concentrating to the northeastern part of the State.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

The rebels got possession of the wires at Magnolia, 14 miles from Baltimore, and intercepted a large number of despatches, among them one from Secretary Stanton to Gen. Cadwallader. We have no communication with Washington, and there is the greatest excitement here.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

The *Bulletin* has a special despatch from Wilmington, Del., which says that the report of burning of the bridge over Gunpowder river by the rebels is not believed. The mansion of Gen. Cadwallader at Magnolia was burned by rebel rebels this morning.

The *Inquirer* correspondent estimates our loss in the fight at Monocacy at 1000, mostly captured after we were flanked. The rebel loss in the fight is reported by Gen. Ricketts to be nearly as large as our entire loss.

The following has been received by H. F. Kenny, Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

I was conductor of No. 17 train. The rebels attacked the train at Magnolia. They went through the train after we had stopped, plundering all officers and soldiers, among them Major General Franklin. They went through most of the passengers' pockets, capturing watches and money. They then loaded the train and set fire to my train, the three first-class passenger cars, one second-class car and baggage car and engine; also one freight and Northern Central engine that were on the side track.

[Signed] J. R. MUNSHOVER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—P. M.

A dispatch received from the Conductor of the second train captured says: The Gunpowder bridge has been destroyed. This information was received from the rebels. After firing the train they started it back, and it went half way over the bridge where it stopped, and set the bridge to take fire. It is now ascertained that two trains were destroyed upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The engineers of both escaped, one of them, however, being first robbed of all the money he had, and all his clothing except his shirt and pants. The fireman was shot dead. The mail on the early train was taken from the car before the passengers and divided among the captors. Nothing has been heard yet of the Express car, but, of course, the thieves did not overlook it. No apprehension need be felt in regard to the regular train which left Philadelphia this morning, and the extra train which left an hour afterward. They cannot go further than this side of the Susquehanna.

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD., July 11, 9 P. M.

About two hundred cavalry, under command of Harry Gilmore, appeared at Magnolia Station, eighteen miles south of this city on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and captured the 8.30 a. m. passenger train from Baltimore, firing a volley into it, compelling the train to stop. The 10 o'clock express train from Baltimore, also shared the same fate. Conductor Bryson, of the express train, was robbed of his watch and money, as also was the conductor of the first train. They fired the trains and freight house at Magnolia, which were consumed. One of the trains was fired, the engine reversed, and started towards the Gunpowder bridge, for the purpose of setting fire to that structure. It is very probable that no damage resulted to the bridge, from the fact that heavy guards were stationed there to protect it. The rebels started in a southerly direction, towards Gen. Cadwallader's residence, a few miles south, for the purpose of destroying it. This residence has been accompanied. Passengers are arriving here in every kind of vehicle and many on horseback. A Battery of 9 guns, from the navy yard, arrived here this morning, and a section proceeded to near Magnolia, where the rebels were discovered in force, causing the section to return. What the future intentions of the rebels in this neighborhood are can, of course, be only conjectured, but the general impression is that they design to retreat under cover of darkness. The steam ferry boat being stand is safe and the town is well defended by the presence of the gunboat Currituck, whose guns command the approaches. A large force of troops and marines from the Philadelphia navy yard and various other forces, and the country is scoured by scouts. There is no truth in the report of the burning of the Conowingo bridge, some ten miles north, spanning the Susquehanna river. The telegraph south of this point is badly damaged, but it is not thought that they were damaged to any great extent. Major General Franklin was captured on the train destroyed at Magnolia. General Gilmore avowed his intention of going into Baltimore stealthily by to-night. Artillery firing was heard at Aberdeen 8 p. m. in a southwest direction—perhaps at Bush river.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11—10:10 a. m.

A train from here this morning went as far as Perrymansville and returned. The 12 o'clock train went only to Wilmington. There were no signs of rebels at the former place. The return of the trains was merely precautionary. Our gunboats have commenced firing on the rebels at Bushville, on Bush river, the river nearest Baltimore. The second train was about passing over Gunpowder bridge when it backed out and was captured by rebels.

LATER.—Our gunboats drove the rebels back at Bush river, and recaptured one of our engines. There are yet some doubts of the entire destruction of Gunpowder bridge. There is a possibility of telegraphic communication being re-opened to-night with Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 11—11 A. M.

A respectable citizen, residing near Kingsville, reports this morning that a party of fifty rebel cavalry passed his house, making for Harford. On the turnpike, as they passed by the house of Mr. Day, an enthusiastic Union citizen, residing near Kingsville, they noticed the American flag flying, and some of them stopped to burn his barn. Mr. Day made no resistance until they attempted to tear down the flag, when he fired upon the rebels and killed one of their party. Day has not since been heard of, and his fate as yet is unknown.

The rebels are now operating on the Philadelphia Railroad, and it is expected that the wires will soon be cut. Great excitement prevails here. The citizens are arming and going out mounted to fight the rebels.

HARRISBURG, July 11.

Headquarters here are no longer in communication with the authorities at Washington. The Department several days since telegraphed to Gen. Couch, investing him with ample power to meet such exigencies. It is understood that at least eight bridges have been destroyed on the Northern Central Railroad between Moncton and Corksville. A rebel deserter, representing himself to be a native Indian, states that the rebel force invading the North is very large. There are three brigades of cavalry and Breckinridge's and Rhodes' divisions of infantry, and their movements were kept a profound secret from the officers. The general impression was, however, that their object was invasion. It is believed to be the same force that drove Hunter from Lynchburg, after which affair large reinforcements arrived from Richmond, and marched northward. General Kelly telegraphs from Cumberland, Maryland, to-night, that there is no truth in the report that John Morgan and Imboden are following Hunter's forces. Hunter's forces occupy Martinsburg, and another body of our troops hold Hedgesville. The rebels still occupy the South Mountain passes, while the main body demonstrate on Washington and Baltimore from points between Monocacy and Baltimore.

NEW YORK RUMORS.

Military Matters in Baltimore.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The following dispatches are printed by the *Commercial*. They are given for what they are worth:

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The telegraph between here and Baltimore is said to be uninterrupted, but we have just received a report that the combined forces of Hunter and Wallace were fighting and driving the rebels. The 18th (sadly Smith's) Army Corps, has arrived here this morning.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The 19th Army Corps, from New Orleans, has reached here.

We learn from the Merchants' News Room, that after burning a vessel on Saturday, off Cape Henry, the Florida steamed in a northeasterly direction.

Withdrawal of Troops from New York.

Danger of a Popular Outbreak.

PROTEST OF MAYOR GUNTHER.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Mayor Gunther to-day sent the following letter to Maj. Gen. Sandford:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 11.

Maj. Gen. Sandford—Sir:—In these times of general and local peril, enlightened self-interest is emphatically a synonym of patriotism. The paramount duty of all those in authority, whether civil or military, is to carefully guard the lives and property of their own citizens. Here in New York, the great centre of commerce and wealth, it is a consideration of the first importance, not only to ourselves but to the general public weal, that we should not place these great interests in jeopardy by withdrawing our militia for the purpose of insurrection. This protection, in case of riot or popular outbreak, is especially reposed in our organized city regiments. I entertain grave apprehensions that their withdrawal from the city at a time when the depreciation of our currency is bearing heavily on the mass of our population might tempt the disaffected and evil disposed to avail themselves of what to them would be a favorable opportunity for arson and plunder. In such an event, which in my judgment, I regret to say, may not be considered improbable, I fear that our excellent and powerful police would prove inadequate to our protection in the absence of the military. I, therefore, most earnestly protest against any immaterial reduction at this period of our organized military force, especially when ample supplies of troops can be furnished to meet any emergency from points where no danger can be apprehended of the character above alluded to, and to which the city of New York is so exposed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

THE NEW YORK MILITIA.

Order to be Ready for Service.

ALBANY, July 11.

The Governor will issue an order to all the military of the State to hold themselves in readiness for service, and a proclamation urging the citizens to volunteer in the National Guards.

Reorganization of Army Corps.

Gen. Smith to Command 18th Corps.

Gen Reynolds Assigned to 19th Corps

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The War Department has issued an order constituting the troops of the Department of N. Carolina and Va., serving with the army of the Potomac, the 18th Army Corps, and placing them under command of Maj. Gen. W. T. Smith. Maj. Gen. Butler is to command the remainder of the troops in that Department, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe.

Maj. Gen. Reynolds has been assigned to the command of the 19th Army Corps as reorganized. This assignment is not to affect General Banks's position as commander of the Gulf Department.

SEC. FESSENDEN IN NEW YORK.

Negotiation of $75,000,000 Loan.

Rebel Raid on Mississippi Plantations.

PLANTERS TAKEN PRISONERS.

COTTON BURNED.

Registered Enemies Sent Across our Line

Arrest for Denouncing the Government.

NEW YORK, July 11.

Secretary Fessenden has arrived here, and it is said he will probably negotiate with the banks for a loan of $75,000,000, which amount is needed for immediate use by the Treasury.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent, under date of July 2d, says:—A large force of the enemy had for three days been raiding upon the plantations near Lake St. Joseph, between Vicksburg and Natchez. The planters, fearful of the loss of their cotton and the farming implements and their cotton was destroyed. Several planters were taken prisoners. An order has been issued sending all registered enemies across the lines.

Col. Thomas Jefferson Stanton has been arrested, by order of Gen. Dix, at Newark, N. J., for denouncing the Government, and brought to this city.

FROM CAIRO AND BELLE.

New Orleans Markets.

CAIRO, July 11.

The steamer Henry Ames, from New Orleans on the 5th, has arrived. News unimportant. The Fourth was celebrated with no unusual ceremony or enthusiasm. The steamship Evening Star, from New York, has arrived. Among her passengers was General Gordon Granger, General Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi. He called upon the Department of the Gulf for 2,000 horses. A fair amount of cotton offering, at $1.45 for middling. Sugar and molasses advanced, the former to 27@29c. for crushed, the latter to 90c. Provisions and produce of all descriptions very firm. Good extra flour at $10 50. The steamer Belle of St. Louis, from Memphis, brings thirty-five bales of cotton for St. Louis and forty for Cairo. Memphis cotton market slightly declined; good middling $1 40@1 42; strict middling $1 32@1 37.

THE ARMY IN GEORGIA.

Evacuation of Kenesaw.

Where the Next Stand Will be Made.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

234 A. C., IN THE FIELD, ARMY OF CUMB., }
Georgia, July 3, }

The men wear a smiling face this morning over the good news (just reached us) that Kenesaw Mountain is ours. I went over to Gen. Cox's headquarters to learn the particulars, but he had started to the front.

There is no mistake but what Johnston will push for the Chattahoochee in hot haste.

The swinging around of our flanks is evidently the cause of his abandoning such a formidable position.

At no point at present will we attempt crossing the Chattahoochee I am not prepared to say. I have (and do still) entertained the idea that the Chattahoochee will be the scene of a general engagement, as the thing is certain to be made almost impossible for the enemy to select a more defensible position.

Our men on the skirmish line report that they heard the cars running all night, the enemy undoubtedly busy *getting his stores removed.*

No orders have been received up to time of writing for this corps to move forward. We are looking for them every moment.

There is heavy cannonading in General Hascall's front. W. H. M.

HARD UP FOR FOOD.—An officer who accompanied General Hunter in his recent raid in the Shenandoah valley, furnishes an account of sufferings and adventures of the soldiers are scarcely paralleled in the history of warfare. On the return march hardly a blade of grass was seen for three days. The soldiers fed their horses with corn out of their hands and ate only the grains that dropped to the ground. Our informant saw men eating common tallow candles with a most extraordinary relish. Others dug up roots out of the ground and plucked buds from the trees for food.

The Pirate Florida's Operations!

Five Vessels Burned near New Bedford.

Bold Acts of the Pirate Captain.

Armament and Crew of the Florida.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

Have had conversation with two intelligent seamen of the whale ship Golconda. She was the first of five ships captured and destroyed by the Florida. The Golconda had been five years out, and was on her way to New Bedford, where she belonged, with eighteen hundred barrels of oil. She met the Florida just off New Bedford on the morning of the 8th. On nearing the Golconda the Florida raised the stars and stripes. The Golconda did the same. The Florida then ran up the rebel flag and fired her signal gun. The officers and crew of the Golconda thought at first she was a Union gunboat. The Golconda hove to and the Florida sent a boat to take off the crew and valuables. Private property was respected. After the removal of the crew the Golconda was set on fire. Steering Southward, the Florida next morning came in sight of the schooner Mary Y. Davis, bound to New York. The same course was pursued toward her as toward the Golconda. On the afternoon of the same day, she met the barque Greenland, bound for Tallahasse, with coal. She was in tow of the tug boat Young America of this city. When the tug boat saw the Florida coming, she cut the hauser and made off. The Florida pursued her but could not come up with her. She then turned and burned the barque.

The Golconda men say that when the Florida saw the tug boat she was thought to be a Monitor, the decks of the Florida were cleared for action, and all hands beat to quarters. The next morning at daylight the Florida came up with the schooner Gen. Barry, loaded with hay. She too was burned. Before noon of the same day the pirate came up with the schooner Zelinda. The Florida had now on board the crews of four vessels, which had been destroyed. It was the intention of the commander of the Florida to put all the prisoners on board the Zelinda and send them ashore. In the meantime she came in sight of the schooner Howard, of New York. All the prisoners were put on board the Howard, and the Zelinda was burned. One of the vessels was burned twenty miles from Chincateague.

The Florida carries eight guns and has port holes for fourteen. Her crew numbers one hundred and fifty men. She is said to run seventeen knots an hour when burning only four of her six fires. During night, five men are kept on watch and great vigilance is used. When the schooner Howard last saw the Florida, she was making toward a schooner in the distance for the purpose of capturing and destroying her.

By Associated Press.

CAPE MAY, July 11.

The captain and crew of the bark Golconda, 18 in all; also of the bark Gen. Berry, 15 in all; also of the Bark Greenland, 18 in all; also of the Bark Zelinda, 12 in all, left here at 12 o'clock today for Philadelphia. All these vessels were captured and burned since Friday last by the Pirate Florida, off Cape Henry and Charles.

Sixty-two men have arrived here ashore at Cape Island, N. J., being the crews of the schooner Margaret Ann Davis, from Port Royal for New York, and four Barks, the Greenland, loaded with coal, bound to Pensacola, Gen. Berry, for Fortress Monroe, with hay, and the Iceland, with ballast, from New Orleans for Philadelphia. All the men were brought in by the schooner Mary Y. Davis, bound from Port Royal, York. She was released by giving bonds for $8,000, and bringing the captured men to Cape Island. The Bark Golconda, Capt. Winslow, of New Bedford, bound to Pensacola, and you may come, with 1,800 bbls of oil, principally on freight. She was captured by the Florida on the evening of July 8th, in latitude 39, and longitude 72° 18'. All hands were taken on the Florida and the vessel burned.

NEW YORK GOLD MARKET.

OPENED AT 285--DECLINED TO 280.

Departure of New York Troops.

NEW YORK, July 11th.

Gold opened firm at 285. The report that Maj. Gen. Franklin had reinforced Grant with 25,000 troops, and that Baldy Smith is at Baltimore, caused a decline to 280, and at 5 o'clock it was 280@282.

The 5th leaves the city to-morrow for Washington. No further orders have been issued, and the time for the departure of the other regiments is not fixed.

From Europe.

THE DANISH WAR.

HOSTILITIES RECOMMENCED.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The steamer City of Limerick arrived this morning with Liverpool dates of the 2d. Her news was received. The Prussians have commenced attacking the Alsen fortifications on Sunday. Two German steamers passed the Elder canal.

General Sherman Writes a Letter.

A letter written by General SHERMAN at Big Shanty, June 21, and addressed to General BURBRIDGE, commanding Division of Kentucky, has been published to the people of Tennessee and Georgia living within the limits of the Department of the Cumberland, for their information, as expressing the sentiments of the Department commander. After reciting the condition of things in Kentucky and the duties of the people to their country, the General concludes with the following instructions:

1st. You may order all your post and district commanders that guerrillas are not soldiers, but will be treated as highwaymen and murderers. To be recognized as soldiers they must be enlisted, enrolled, officered, uniformed, armed and equipped, by recognized belligerent power, and must be willing to abide by the laws of war. Sufficient strength, with written orders from some army commander, to some military thing. Of course we have recognized the Confederate States as a belligerent power, and you must give their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts, and nationality—admitting the right to rebel and move to some other country, where they can enjoy their ideas more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices.

2d. The civil power being insufficient to protect life and property, *martial law*, to prevent anarchy, which nature abhors, the military steps in, and is rightful, constitutional and lawful. Under this law every body can be held responsible as to things and acts of war, "my own business;" and if they won't do that, can be sent away where they must not keep their honest neighbors in fear of danger, robbery and insult.

3d. Your Military Commanders, Provost Marshals, and other agents, may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerrillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville; and when you have enough—say three or four hundred—I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi, through their guerrilla gauntlet, and by a sailing ship send them to a land where they may take their negroes and make a colony, with laws and a future of their own. If they can't stand the peace and quiet such as Kentucky, why, we will send them to another, if not a better, land; and surely this would be a kindness to them, and a God's blessing to Kentucky.

I wish you to be careful that no personalities are mixed up in this, nor does a full and generous feeling toward the South, "or their state or country, form a cause of punishment, but that devilish spirit which will not be satisfied, and that makes war the pretext of murder, arson, theft, all the horrors, penury, and all the crimes of human nature.

My own preference was, and is, that the civil authorities in Kentucky would and could do this in that State, but if they will not or can not, then we must, for it must be done. There must be an "end to strife," and the honest, industrious people of Kentucky, and the whole world, will be blessed and rejoiced at the conclusion, however arrived at.

I use no concealment in saying that I do not object to men or women having what they call "Southern feeling," if confined to love of country, and of peace, honor and security, and even a little family pride, but these become "crimes" when enlarged to mean love of murders, of war, desolation, famine, and all the horrid attendants of anarchy. I am, with respect

Your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

COAL OIL FOR WOUNDS.—An Assistant Surgeon writing from Gettysburg says that what water is to a wound in an inflamed state, coal oil is in a suppurating state—it dispels flies, expels vermin, sweetens the wound, and promotes a healthy granulation. He states that he has seen two patients whose wounds have been dressed with coal oil before he was through with the third. This is a remedy easily applied in our hospitals. If it serves to keep away flies, it will add materially to the comfort of the wounded as well as to their cure.

DIED:

OCHNER—On Monday, July 11th, at 8 o'clock, a m. SOPHIA, daughter of Lewis and Charlotte Ochner, aged five years and three months.

Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS—In Wilkinsburg, on Monday, July 11, at the residence of John Horner, Esq., Miss ELIZA C. DAVIS, daughter of Wm. Davis, of Meadville, aged nineteen years.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or Ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT,

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

The Neutrality of the Future.

We learn from our foreign files that the final session of the Danish Conference at London was held on the 25th ult., and that there was great speculation in London on that day and the day following as to the decision reached. The result was to be made known to Parliament on the 27th. The conference was generally voted a failure, and a movement had been set on foot at London to inaugurate a new one. The telegrams from Frankfort and Vienna just before the closing session, indicated an increased disposition to extend the armistice, but Denmark will not consent to that and the chances are good for resuming hostilities. If so, England can hardly help espousing the cause of Denmark, as the people and the press are in favor of it. And if she does there will be a new opportunity furnished for the solution of the nature and extent of international neutrality. We have on this side of the Atlantic some extensive ship yards, and already not a few very extenstve ships the owners of which might, in the event of England having business to attend to in Europe, think proper to play a little at the game of neutrality according to the British plan. Our vessels could carry out *old* guns for ballast and also bullets as old metal, just as legitimate a cargo as pig iron or pig lead, and if they should prefer to put those articles to use on the voyage instead of leaving them rusting in the bottom of the ship; and if that use should be the ordinary one to which such articles are put, in what respect, we should like to know, could we be charged with violating neutrality? According to English secession and rebel sympathizers; according to the whole course of the British Government in its conduct to the commercial interests of this nation since the beginning of the war, our ship and steamship owners might man and arm these vessels, and these vessels might scour every sea, desolating the commerce of Great Britain by robbing and sinking every British vessel which they might encounter, and then American neutrality. If it was carried out on the same basis as that of Britain, would not be violated. There is an old and very classic expression which England may not find elsewhere than in the good old Saxon tongue: "What's good for the goose is good for the gander." That expression might, like the spectral Banquo, make its appearance at a time when England would find it indiscreet to cry with her authoritative voice, "Down with you! down with you!" We commend this reading to the British ear.

The escape of Semmes finds its parallel in the result of the London Conference; British neutrality may find *its* parallel in the direction we have hinted. A peace, or rebel sympathizing party may exult in its opposition to the Government of the United States for a while, and fail in its efforts; but on the other side of the Atlantic there is a restless spirit pervading *the masses* o the people, which speaks out in thunder tones in favor of the Union and Liberty cause on this side, and at the same time demands at the hands of the Government not neutrality but activity in relation to Denmark. Let the British Government study the philosophy of these truths, and be wise.

The News Boys' Home.

We are glad to see that the gentlemen having "The News Boys' Home" enterprise in charge are at work soliciting the necessary funds to enable them to establish the institution without delay. The circular states that the system upon which it is proposed to conduct the Home is based upon "the plan now adopted and working in Eastern cities." As we are thoroughly familiar with the idea and its practical workings, we can say without hesitation that benevolence never selected better subjects than the news boys, with the view of producing speedy results. Such a "Home" as is proposed will soon work a change in the general behavior, the personal habits and appearance of the boys who earn their living by the sale of newspapers. The future is to see some of these shrewd and persevering boys, although at present thriftless. In the mercantile walks of life, moving the social lever, and controlling the commerce of the country. We know of some instances of boys who used to run about in rags on the streets of New York selling newspapers, now occupying situations of influence and trust in the Western States and elsewhere, and this because kind friends aided them, and encouraged them, and taught them while they were engaged in the busy calling of disposing of newspapers. Many young men are now looking back, with blessings on their lips and gratitude in their hearts, to the happy evenings they have spent in the "News-boys' Lodging House," learning to read, and write, and sing, and many other useful things. Let our benevolent people who really want to see the fruit of their labor quickly, come to the aid of the committee at once. This is a work which has its speedy reward.

Representative Recruits.

As some of our readers may misconstrue the item in our Washington special dispatch of yesterday, relative to representative recruits, we reprint it, with some corrections:—Under the recent ruling of the War Department, persons not liable to draft may furnish representative recruits, either from those liable to draft or from aliens. Substitutes for merely enrolled but not drafted men must, however, not be liable to draft. A drafted man may put in a substitute liable to draft or one not liable. In other words, an *exempt* may furnish any person as a representative recruit. A person *enrolled* but *not drafted* may furnish a substitute not liable to draft. A *drafted man may* furnish a substitute liable or not liable to draft; if one *liable* to draft it exempts him until the enrollment is exhausted, not exceeding one year.

How the Draft May be Avoided.—By providing substitutes, a work in which exempts, women included, may engage by procuring representative recruits.

School for Miners.

We have already given in our columns some results of the application of machinery to mining, and the advantages of the concentration of intellect where physical labor has been solely relied on. The mines of our country are vast fields of labor, and inexhaustable sources of wealth, but only in proportion as they are worked with skill and energy. So long as results depend upon capacity, there will be a demand for it, and any organised plan for supplying it will be recognized as proposing a contribution of untold value to our country.

Hence we are gratified to see that Columbia College, New York, has established a school for miners, which will go into effect on the 15th of November next. Foreign countries, many of them, have schools for miners, and they are a want which the capitalists of this country have felt seriously. Abroad mines are usually government property, whereas here they belong to individuals. But whether directed by the Government or individuals, the degree of prosperity depends on the intelligence animating labor, which must depend on schools and other means of enlightenment. Whatever supplies this want, therefore, is a great public good, for on the development of our vast mineral resources depends in no small degree the advancement of our country in wealth and prosperity.

We learn that the college has elected to the principal chairs the best instructed men to be found; some of them are graduates of the famous Imperial School of Mines, at Paris others are distinguished graduates of West Point.

With this force of professors, the standard of instruction will be as high as it is abroad. The constant communication which the school already holds with foreign schools and engineers will keep it promptly informed of all the novel ideas and experiments in other parts of the world, while the results of our own lively invention and intelligent research will contribute more brilliantly to our glory and usefulness, by having a centre from which they can emanate to others with the stamp of a recognized institution.

Our National Debt and Income.

Congress declined to adopt the view of Mr. Chase as to the estimated receipts under the new tax bills. He thought they would produce only $318,000,000, whereas he wished to raise $400,000,000. Mr. Fessenden, it is understood, thought the Secretary underestimated the receipts, which view was concurred in. The resignation of Mr. Chase is supposed to have some relation to this disagreement. Should experience prove that he was correct, Congress when it meets in December can apply the remedy. Sound policy and wise legislation have been initiated. The government is fully committed to the conservative policy of paying half the expense of the war by taxation. This is all that capitalists demand. There is a disagreement as to whether the revenue of the coming year will reach $400,000,000. If it does not, a supplementary tax bill can be passed in December, to bring it up to that sum, for Congress, it must be remembered, only declined to pass that bill on the ground that it would add unnecessarily to the burden which the public is capable of supporting and willing to bear.

The Death of Prejudice.

It will be observed, by reference to our "General Intelligence" column, that in New York, the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company has abandoned their insolent signboard, "Colored people allowed in these cars." This was a piece of insolence which was as distasteful to the white people as to the colored people, yet the Company persisted in keeping up the distinction on every fourth or fifth car which they had on their line. The consequence was that hundreds of persons rode to their homes and from them by other routes, although at great inconvenience. The increase of railroads in New York has taught the Sixth Avenue Railroad that commerce has no prejudice, and will cater to none, and that, however unwilling it was to bow, traffic compelled it to discard the low and malignant act of which it has been guilty for so many years.

The Copperhead *Post* says it would secure peace by revoking all the acts looking to emancipation and confiscation, and by calling a national convention which would hang, "like onions," all "the long-nosed abolitionists" who propose to agitate against slavery. We presume these terms would be satisfactory to Jeff. Davis and the rebels generally, and it is precisely for this reason the organ of the Democracy is for them. We congratulate it on having the courage to speak out so distinctly.

Mr. Sinclair, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and who has for some time been connected with the movement to facilitate immigration to the United States, is in Philadelphia, and has had an interview with the Board of Trade relative to supplying workmen and mechanics to those who wish to engage them.

The *Tribune* denies that Mr. Chase resigned because of a difference with the President respecting appointments. This is a flat contradiction of the statement made by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who is supposed to speak from intimate acquaintance with the facts.

A Soldier on Surgeons.—"It don't matter the being cared for; they cared for me in Washington; but it's the way the caring's done. I'll just tell you how it is, in this war. We're all a set of ten-pins, stood up to have balls sent at us; along they come, and down we go. No matter, set another set; but still, it may save Uncle Sam to mend the broken ones, and use them again; so the menders come along, pick you up, feel you all to pieces, and if you're worth mending; if so, you're patched up and stood in your place again. I've seen enough of it; but there comes a time when I'm just the right person, that is surgeon in charge I'm thinking you like him called—and he don't say much different from other menders; but its all in his eye—it says a deal more. 'Ah, my lad, no longer a mass you're flesh and blood, you are poor fellow; and I'm sorry to see you twisting about with pain like that, and it's all a bad business, that same, so it is. But you think I care about a man's lungs, says he, when his eye says that? I tell you I feel better the whole day for one look like that. It's my belief that all the talk that's right from the heart comes out of the eye. And when men want to make you believe things not just so, it's their tongue they use."—*Hospital Notes.*

A Sale of the Oil Creek Railroad has been effected to the Pennsylvania Central and the New York Central. The gauge is to be changed to the narrow gauge, which will connect the Oil region directly with New York and Philadelphia, the connection to be made with the former city by means of the Lake Shore and New York Central, and with Philadelphia by the Philadelphia and Erie. This will obviate the building of a road from Irvine to Titusville and Oil City, which was lately proposed by the Philadelphia and Erie, and the plan will, in a great measure, give to Pennsylvania a larger interest in the oil trade than has heretofore been the case.

There are twenty vessels loading with Petroleum at Philadelphia, for Liverpool, Cork, Glasgow, Falmouth, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre, Marseilles and Bremen. Their cargoes will comprise 28,505 barrels of refined and 11,700 barrels of crude Petroleum. During the past week the receipts of Petroleum at that port were 6,080 barrels of crude, and 7,600 barrels of refined. Since the first of January last there has been exported from Philadelphia 2,314,731 gallons of Petroleum, being less by 1,217,355 than was exported in the corresponding period of 1863.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says:—The siege of Petersburg goes on slowly but surely. Gen. Grant tells his friends that he is certain of winning at last. He most certainly will if he can have more troops. This will somehow strangely lags. It is expected, however, every day. Two months are now to be occupied in attempts to fill the existing gaps by volunteering. There is a general regret that Congress did not, after it had abolished commutation, remove all restrictions upon substitution. That is whenever the draft is for but one year. Let any one put in his neighbor as a substitute in advance or after a draft—*for a single year.* There would then have been no trouble, and the Government would have received a much better class of substitutes.

New Publication.

To the numerous publications of a similar character by the same enterprising publishers, the Messrs. Harper have added "Savage Africa," by Winwood Reade, nephew of Charles Reade, the novelist, and who claims to be the first white man who has gone to the west coast of Africa for his pleasure. The tone of the author is more spirited and jocular than that of other travelers of his class, but connected as it is with the communication of new information, and the fearless if somewhat flippant expression of his individual opinions on all controverted questions, the interest of the work gains by the rollicking freedom of its style. Mr. Reade has a good deal to say about the habits of the gorilla, the slave trade, and the origin, character and capabilities of the negro—does not think much of the great body of African missionaries—is impressed with the belief that savage Africa is to be civilized, not by Christians, but by Mohommedans—and indulges in the various caprices of judgment which characterize men who are as wilful in their opinions as they are enterprising in their explorations.

We make the following characteristic quotation:

A Traveler on Exhibition.

He visited the Fans, Du Chaillu's famous cannibals.

"When we passed one of those villages the natives rushed to the brink of the bank above our heads and made creditable efforts to rend us limb from limb. All entreated my two Fans to stop; but the voice of the sea-monster sounded behind them, and they still went resolutely on. At last 'spirited proprietors,' who did not mind paying for a fowl, offered a fowl if they would land and let them see the white man. As fowls are not to be got every day, I gave orders to land accordingly.

"After I had been exhibited as usual, Oshupu claimed the fowl. An altercation arose. The natives appeared to be demanding something against which Oshupu and the Bakele expostulated, sometimes bursting into roars of laughter. Concluding my wrath, I humbly requested an explanation. Oshupu said that it was only 'them dam niggers' nonsense.' I reiterated my request, and he told me with a little diffidence that the inhabitants of the village, especially the ladies, would be 'only too happy' to give me a fowl if I would divest myself of the skin of the sea animal I wore, and appear before them in those simple garments which Njambi had bestowed upon me with his own hand. The ladies wished it to be clearly understood that they had no desire to a fragment of goat's skin, a couple of plantation leaves, or anything in reason, but they thought it very foolish of me to hide my skin. Was I ashamed of it because I was cold?

"As I had still a little modesty left, and as it looked as if it was going to rain, I thought it best to decline their offer, and, without entering into any argument, returned to my canoe."

Cannibalism.

"In Africa their are two kinds of cannibalism. The one is sacrificial, and is performed by the priests, whose office it is to eat a portion of the victim, whether man, goat or fowl. This custom, prevalent among many ancient nations, is still extant in many parts of North Guinea, especially in the Delta of the Niger.

"The other is simply an action of *gourmandise*. A cannibal is not necessarily ferocious. He eats his fellow-creatures, not because he hates them, but because he likes them. A craving for human flesh is the only reason that these parts are subject, and for which, in all their dialects, there is a special term, may first have suggested the idea; but I am rather inclined to believe that it is a practical assertion of the sacrificial ceremony. Neither the women nor the young men are allowed to touch the dainty; it is reserved by the patriarchs, and the head, which is supposed to contain a grand fetish, falls to the king.

"Although the missionaries had mixed a great deal with the Fans, they told me that they had never got a clear confession of cannibalism from one of them, though they had 'no more doubt that the Fans ate men than they had that they ate plantains.' It was, however, never denied by the Fans, but only by individuals. Thus the natives of village A would deny stoutly that they were cannibals, but they would accuse the villagers of B. The villagers of B would disown the soft impeachment, and denounce the natives of A as cannibals of the most confirmed order. Similar answers had been returned to me by the Fans when we were in mid-river among the Bush tribes of the Muni. They did not eat men, but the other people of their tribe did.

"I resolved to exercise a little finesse in the investigation of this matter, and when a village passed the village which had been previously visited by white men, I called a veteran cannibal to me, and questioned him about the people beyond the mountains in the east. They were men of the Fans. All ate men. And he ate men himself. As he volunteered this statement, he burst into a loud roar of laughter, in which we all joined very heartily. I asked him if man was good. He replied, with a rapturous gesture, that it was 'like monkey, all fat,' then wished to learn the class of persons he had been in the habit of discussing. His friends, objections of race, that some of his friends were in the habit of eating witches condemned to death, but that for his part he did not think them wholesome. It was not the flesh that he thought I was a cannibal too; a belief which is universal among the Bush tribes of Western Africa, and of which the slave trade has been the cause. Supposing me to be a native of Gamma country, a Basissi slave, who had been brought down from the far interior, and who had never seen a white man before, squatted before me, and, with his eyes protruding

Foreign Gossip.

The following little story serves to throw light on the reason of Mackay's appointment as correspondent of the London *Times* to this country: "In 1861, Delane asked Thackeray's opinion as to whom he should send to America to replace Russell, who had 'made money' and wanted to return. He added, also, that what was required was a man who would follow instructions, and that the individual in question need not be familiar with American politics. 'Well, then,' said Thackeray, looking up with that quiet, cynical expression familiar to him, 'the best man I know of is Mackay; he doesn't know much of anything, and has never been trobbled with principle. He's the very man to do just as you order.' And so Mackay got the appointment."

Count de Montalembert has arrived in Paris from Belgium, on his way to his seat in Nivernais, where he intends to complete his "Histoire des Mains d'Occident."

The *France* announces that Prince Napoleon is preparing a work on the history and writers of the Imperial family.

The Yelverton trial is nearly concluded, and opinions are curiously balanced as to the result. Lord Brougham is evidently averse to the lady, while the Lord Chancellor has an apparent leaning in her favor. But the latter may only be apparent. It is a frequent habit with judges, when they have come to a mental conclusion, to test the same by mentioning every public fact on the other side. It is a practical exercise of impartiality, and it has the advantage of looking so. The trial attracts many persons to the bar of the House, where the public are admitted, and in the galleries or elsewhere they may frequently have the gratification of seeing both Mrs. Yelverton, listening impatiently to the case which is to make one of them "an honest woman," to the prejudice of the other. Mrs. Theresa is generally active in taking notes and instructing her lawyers.

At the great Royal Drawing-Room held a week or two ago by the Princess of Wales in behalf of the Queen, the beauty of three American ladies made quite a sensation. Their names are Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, of New York, Miss Laura M. Wilson, of Chicago, (niece of the U. S. Secretary of Legation), and Miss M. Viall, of Rhode Island.

If McClellan should visit England, writes a correspondent, he would find himself the darling of all the avowed enemies of his country. I have heard his health proposed in conjunction with that of Jeff. Davis and 'Stonewall' Jackson, as "the only decent Americans" extant. Why Britons should be interested in the election of a Copperhead, or Peace Democrat, or any other description of human reptile to the Presidency, I cannot say, beyond their hopes of a permanent disruption of the Union.

It is said that we are like to have another Austrian Emperor in America, in the person of Ludwig Victor, a young brother of Maximilian, who is to marry the eldest daughter and throne-heir of the Emperor of Brazil.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* tells about a certain row at the Female School of Art at South Kensington, in which the lady pupils testified their dissatisfaction at having one of their own sex set over them (a job, as it seemed) by obstreperous behaviour. The revolt has come to an end; mutual concessions have been made, an amnesty proclaimed. This I heard recently from one of the insurgents, who told me, also, that the rebellion was of a far more striking character than folks seem to be aware of. It was anarchy, confusion, uproar; authority being paralyzed. The fair rebels treated the unlucky lady superintendent very much as you might suppose a band of Polish ladies would treat the Emperor of Russia if they had the chance. They laughed at her, sang at her, barked like dogs, mewed like cats, crowed like cocks, and *whistled*. They made her "apple pie beds," and put crackers under her chair. Upon one occasion when she complained of the spilling of a glass of water, there was such a disturbance that she was fain to retreat to her own room, which they placed in a state of siege, beginning offensive operations by emptying the contents of a bucket under the door, so as to flood the apartment. They wrote anonymous letters of an unflattering character to her containing personal caricatures, and sent them by post. One contained a quantity of fine white pepper. The addressee's spectacles having been previously purloined, so that she might hold the billet pretty close to her face. Charming ladies were they not?

Henry Dembinski, the brave General of the Polish insurgent forces in 1831, of the Hungarian army in 1849, died in London recently full of age and honors.

Mr. J. C. Thompson, a colored man, now in England, and once a slave in Virginia, has written an able and caustic review of the appeal published from the Confederate clergy a few months ago to the Christian world, in behalf of the institution of slavery and their own position. This fugitive slave has something to say, and he shows plainly that the clergy of the South are invoking Christendom to enlist a system which annuls every object to which Christianity is consecrated. Mr. Thompson's ability is calculated to remind people of the caliber of the men whom Slavery is trying to rob of all that ennobles life. The pamphlet will have a wide circulation.

A Paris correspondent furnishes the following collection of literary and art gossip:—A very good engraving from the hands of the King of Sweden is to be seen at Cadart's, in the Rue Richelieu, the publishing house of the French Aqualortists' Society, of which his Majesty is a member. Princess Mathilde is another member of this etching club. She is something of an artist also, with brush and crayons. Two pastel heads, from her hand, in this year's salon, were poor enough; but she has sometimes exhibited pictures that would not disgrace "one of them fellows that get a living by it." The brother of the King of Sweden, as well as the King himself, is a quite reputable poet; Ex-King Ludwig of Bavaria, protector of the fine arts and of Lola Montes, is not very reputable as a poet, but it is known did write verse. On the other hand, King John of Saxony made an admirable translation of Dante; the last king of Delhi, who died two years ago, we are told, "was one of the most distinguished contemporary writers of Hindostan poetry;" the late Prince Albert's speeches have had the honor of translation by a member of Guizot's family, with a preliminary notice by the great historian himself; Queen Victoria's literary performances amount, indeed, to little more than compiling and editing, but her "Meditations" have had an "immense success;" the Duke de Joinville is a most respectable writer, as his *Campagne de l' Armee du Potomac* shows; the Duke d'Aumale is decidedly a man of letters, as well as soldier and politician. His last work, a history of the Prince of Conde, was intended cted, you recollect, when ready for publication here a year or two ago. His bookseller Michael Levy, is just now pushing a new feuilleton the tri unals here to have the interdiction declared illegal. Napoleon is nearly the best literary man of his party. It is said that he aspires to an arm-chair in the Academy, when his life of Cæsar is published. Meantime it is supposed that a proposition lately made in the Academy of sciences to increase the number of members, or rather to create a new "section" of military science, was intended as a preparation to his admission to the Institute; the proposition was voted down. Duke de Morny's quality as a playwright I referred to last week. Prince Jerome Napoleon's literary baggage consists at present of only a few striking speeches in the Senate. The works of the philological Bonaparte Prince are well known. A little book entitled *Souvenir de Mon Voyage dans la Fantaisie* is said to be by the Empress of Mexico. Didsbury suggests that the Imperial authoress will have an interesting appendix of corrective facts to add after her present voyage. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg composes music that is approved of at his court; Prince Abdel Kader has written a volume on high religious themes. So much for royal and princely artists and literateurs.

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IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

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NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

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IT TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without question*, the best Wringer in the world.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

☞ Sample Wringer sent, express paid on the receipt of price.

Active agents can make from three to ten dollars per day.

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No. 2 Platt street, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

S. C. NORTHROP, Agent,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

jy20-tf

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:

That Iron will get rusted when exposed to air and moisture.

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one.

That a Wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out.

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cogwheels, will not tear the clothes.

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and none of the disadvantages named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed-Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but fasert only a few to convince the skeptical. If others be, and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron was galvanized with zinc will not oxidise or rust one particle. To be perfect, Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectively yours,

JNO. W. WHITE, Cleveland, Ohio.

MANY years' experience in the galvanizing business fully enables me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. JEFFERYS, No. 160 Beekman street, New York, January 1st, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its work thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have none, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

jy2

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,

J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order castings of all kinds of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. jun

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12-83

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with Dwelling attached also, a Drug Store, doing a good business; will be sold either separate or together. For further particulars, enquire at 118 Ohio street, Allegheny City. j 8-2awot

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 8, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied Brick House, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Rooms, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet by 100, with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. jy2-3w

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The Foundry, Machine Shop and two Frame Dwellings,

Corner of Butler and Carson sts., in the 8th Ward.

This valuable property fronting 120 feet on Butler street and 100 feet on Carson street, is offered for sale on favorable terms, with early possession.

Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent, 89 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je28

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 300 feet, and fronting on Robinson street 300 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a rare location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,

June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wheeling, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to A. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. apl5-tf

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

my5-tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late THOS. MORGAN ROBERTS, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal; and some 50 acres of land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING, a large Bank Barn, Farm Houses, Sash and Blind Factory, Saw-mill, Engine-house, Planing-mill, Blacksmith-shop, Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies on the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal; and being all made of lands of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq., Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq., Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until MONDAY July 25, at 4 p. m., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undermained Arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.

20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa.

20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.

20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

20,000 sets at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

These Accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets, to be seen at the Canals above named, with the following exceptions, viz.: The *shoulder belt* will be bit two inches wide, and no shoulder belt plate will be furnished; the inside flap of the cartridge box and cap pouch are to be left off, and the ears are to be sewn on the outer flap; the letters U. S., with a border, are to be stamped upon the cartridge box, the same as the old style, as on the plate which it replaces; the cartridge box is to no sewed with nine (9) and the cap pouch with ten (10) stitches to the inch. Separate bids will be received for the manufacture of these Accoutrements of *pure oak leather, of mixed tannage, oak finish* and *all hemlock*. The belts are to be of grained leather.

Samples of these Accoutrements can be seen at the above named Arsenals on or about the 20th inst.

It is to be distinctly understood that this Department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, and especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. No leave to be accepted or paid for except such as are approved of upon inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-twelfth (1-12th) per week of the whole number contracted for. The first delivery to be made on 13th day of August, 1864.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The Accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer Accoutrements other than made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of Accoutrements.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the goods, and give sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the county of ——, and state of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——, be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated July 4, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

{ Given under our hands and seals this —— day of 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory, and especially those made by parties who have failed to make timely delivery under previous contracts without furnishing satisfactory reasons for such delinquency.

Proposals will be addressed to the Surgeon General Geo. D. RAMSEY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements," and directed to the undersigned.

By command of Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

JAMES W. RIPLEY,

jy5-eod1d Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

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25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Woolen Goods, &c., without injury. Sold by druggists, in 25c bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

A Delightful Cordial and Valuable Tonic.—Hegeman & Co's Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the active and well-known properties of the Peruvian Bark in its most concentrated form, will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventative to Fever and Fever and Ague. It is a pleasant palatable Cordial, and is much superior to the common whisky and rum bitters so much in use. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c.—Certain and Immediate Cure—Hegeman's Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States. jy1

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2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.

3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap26

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my21 Nos. 58 and 132 Second street

WALL PAPER.—Of all grades, still selling at the store of

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

ap29 107 Market street.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by jan MILLER & MACKESON.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Thro Accom.n.. 5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.12:20 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.11:50 p m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m	Fast Line..... 11:30 a m
Fast Line..... 8:35 p m	Thro Mail..... 12:20 a m
Joh'n Accm'n..... 2:00 p m	Joh'n Accm'n..... 10:05 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do ..11:40 a m	2d do ..... 8:35 a m
3d do ..... 3:50 p m	3d do ..... 1:55 p m
4th do ..... 6:30 p m	4th do ..... 6:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Fast Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Express.. 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m	Phila. " ..... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m	Phila. " ..... 7:50 p m
	Crestline Mail..... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 6:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:20 p m, and 2:30 p m.

All Jones's Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Ex. Press..... 4:40 p m	Express..... 9:20 a m
1st McKeesport.. 11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.. 6:50 p m
2d " 6:15 p m	2d " 2:05 p m
Port Perry..... 6:30 a m	Port Perry..... 8:20 a m
Braddock's..... 4:15 p m	Braddock's..... 8:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:30 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Mail..... 7:00 a. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:00 p. m.	Express..... 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation. 3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Mail..... 6:16 a. m.	Mail..... 8:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express. 8:05 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	do ..... 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 6:30 a. m.	Steubenville Ac. commodation. 10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Ac. com'n leaves Allegheny..... 2:50 p. m.	For trains, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.	G. S. BATES,
do ..... 1:45 p. m.	Butler St., Lawrenceville.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.

C. Neubert.....18 St. Clair st
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street
C. Helmuth.....96 Smithfield st

Advertising Agents.

G. Mather.....Philadelphia
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Parvlance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.

S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John F. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street,

Boiler Bakers.

Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.

James Thackrey.....100 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Commission Merchants.

C. R. Hazlett.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....st. Louis.

Cotton Manufactures.

Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store 75 Market st.

Coal Dealers.

Mexkimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers

Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.

James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bachman.....Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleier.....92 Market st.
H. J. Heinz.....Mansfield, Pa.
E. R. Gardner.....53 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....61 Wood st.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Reader.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.5 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....329 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....276 Penn st

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Wayde & Clair
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley.....75 and 78 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....136 and 138 Second st.
Miller & Rickelson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Fettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....125 First street.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.

Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....59 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....45 Water st.

Insurance Offices.

H. L. Ringland, Life Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....27 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.

Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
Joan M. Roberts.....19 Fifth street.

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....138 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....134 Fifth street.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.

John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....88 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Bar.....12 St. Clair street.
Chas. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....73 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.

Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.

Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Peacock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Hare & Co.....31 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co..cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette.....81 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

W. S. Bryan.....5 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross
Park, Brother & Co.....137 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....87 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Strouse.....39 Diamond alley.
R. M. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Aithelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....51 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.

J. Seiferth & Co.....37 and 39 Market street.

Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se6

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf.) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, jr.,

Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

se22-tf

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of M. M. KING. mh22

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LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

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Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

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Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

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SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

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NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

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Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

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Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

feb3-1y

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CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Broadhead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Bar Bars, Farm Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1y

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GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

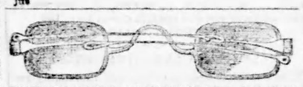
Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

jy4



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ARTIFICAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, it and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It is the unanimous opinion of the Army Board in Washington, January 21st, last, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the pat

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange			71¾	May 5
50	Citizens			70	5
50	Pittsburgh			69¾	" 4
50	Allegheny			55¾	" 5
50	Mechanics			55	" 5
50	Iron City			61¾	" 5
50	M & M			60	" 4
50	First National	110			$3.75
50	Second National	110			
50	Third National	110			
100	Fourth National			110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving			49¾	" 4
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens			61	June $6.00
50	Western			55½	May $2.50
50	Monongahela	84		79	" $3.00
50	Eureka	50		52	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34		34	
25	Allegheny			29½	$1.00
25	Penn'a	28		29¾	$1.00
50	Penna			43¾	
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela			28¾	¾ pr. ct.
50	St. Clair Street	40			4 "
50	Hand Street			50	
50	Mechanic Street				$1.50
25	Birmingham			31¾	
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley			14	
50	Penna Central			113½	
100	Fort Wayne			112¾	
100	Cleveland			110¾	
50	Connellsville	11		17	
50	do (Interest)	11¾		15¾	14¾
50	Steubenville	13		15¾	
50	Chartiers				
50	Hempfield				
50	Allegh'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
25	Birmingham			40	
50	Citizens			90	
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	33		38	3 pr. ct.
25	Allegheny			26	3 "
25	Birmingham			31¾	5 "
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco		27		
	Ardesco				
10	North American			9	7½
10	Dalzell				
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's			81	
	do Scrip 5's			81	
	Pittsburgh 5's			78¾	
	do 6's			97	
	Allegheny City 6's		100		
	do 7's			70	
	Allegh'y V. R. 6's			90	
	do 2d mortg	95			
	Connellsville 6's			93	87
	Steub. R. R. 6's			70	

MONDAY, July 11, P. M.

Men now-a-days are like the antediluvians—they heed not the warnings of Noah. They were counselled to prepare for the flood that was to destroy the earth, but they went on in their accustomed routine of business and pleasure, and laughed at the old prophet's declarations. The appeal of our excellent Governor, published this morning, containing facts that ought to arouse every man in the community to the imminent danger that is upon us, appears to have little or no effect. The aspect of our city is the same. Business operations are scarcely interrupted. Speculative movements are rather increased than otherwise—in fact the speculator thinks he can "see money" in this raid. Flour is constantly looming up. Gold is still on the wing, having touched to-day 183 premium. Every class of values are going up. The spirit of speculation at this crisis of our country's extremity seems allied with its direst foes. Whatever enters into the supply of our armies is doubled, trippled and quadrupled in price, which is correspondingly increasing the expense of the war, that will in the end have to be met by taxation. We hope that some new policy will be devised by the new Secretary that will abate this traitorous speculation.

—In New York on Saturday, the *Tribune* says: The demand for money continues, and on call nothing is done under 7 ₰ cent. Stock houses pay individually large commissions, equal to ¼ per cent. for a single day's accommodation. The Treasury Department is drawing freely upon the National Banks indebted on account of the recent loans, and there is a sharp demand for greenbacks, and in cases are named where monetary intervention was provided. There is no remedy for this state of things, short of adopting the plan of making the State banks depositories of the public money to the extent of their inclination to lend the Government, and making the entire banking system the agents for negotiating all future loans. If this plan is adopted, the Treasury can obtain money with much greater ease than by the recent plan of absorbing at short intervals large amounts of legal tenders and the damage of all business. A return to the loan system in any form will force a contraction, and losses to numerous speculators, but the pressure upon them will be constant and beneficial, not spasmodic and useless. The Secretary of the Treasury is expected in New York early next week, and will find in monetary circles a disposition to render him every facility to place realize more completely the necessity of cordially aiding the Government.

—The Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday says:—Money continues in quick demand, with an easier supply on first class security, at six per cent. The change in the Treasury has done much to restore confidence and a more cheerful feeling prevails in financial and commercial circles. There can be little fear of any reduction of the currency, however, during the present fiscal year by the withdrawal and cancelling of Government paper now in the hands of the people, for this will not be considered unless an equivalent is received, which the Secretary has not the power to give. The amount of currency now in circulation is about $800,000,000, three-fourths of which consists of Government issues.

—The Boston *Bulletin* of Saturday says: "Mining shares are better, and it is a difficult matter to buy anything at the nominally current rates. The entire market is stronger, and the tone is firmer throughout. There is very little doubt but that the usual July activity will find strong parties prepared to benefit by it. The week closes with an advance that has been absent for a long time, amounting to Copper Falls to 6¼ regular and 8½ on time, in Franklin 4, in Pewabic 1, in Pittsburgh 2, and for Minnesota 42 is bid. Albany & Boston is ½ stronger, Mesnard ¾, Hancock ¾, Isle Royale ¼, Rockland 3½, Star ½, Superior 1, with considerable quiet buying by the knowing ones. Quincy is up to 190¾."

—An important issue has been raised in New Orleans within a few days between the commander of the department and the directors of the First National Bank. Last winter General Banks appointed a commission to investigate the affairs of the various moneyed corporations of the city, the report to be made to him, and the salaries of the five commissioners to be paid by an assessment on the institutions. The commission did its work, and rendered a bill of ten thousand dollars for their services, which General Banks directed to be paid. Among the corporations assessed was the National Bank, the directors of which declined to pay their share, amounting to seven or eight hundred dollars, on the ground that the charge was illegal, the investigation unnecessary, and that no examination of its affairs could be rightfully made except by the commissioners provided for in the act of Congress. As the question stands it is important and interesting.

—The Connecticut Bank Commissioners in their recent report make the following sensible suggestion: "The commissioners commend to directors of banks the policy and justice of liberality in these times to cashiers and clerks. The salaries of these officers should be increased to make up for the enhanced cost of living. There is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty."

New Orleans Market.

JULY 1, 1864.

Cotton—The entire stock offering to-day hardly exceeded 400 to 500 bales, and being held at extreme rates very little was done in the market at any moment, the only sales reported being 75 bales strict good ordinary, part reboxed, price not stated. The market is now nominal for regular quotations, but as indication of its position, low ordinary may be set down at $1 25@1 30; ordinary at $1 35@1 40; good ordinary at $1 45; low middling at $1 50, and middling at $1 60. The week's sales sum up 850 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1863, bales		1,651
Received this week	1,678	
Received previously	115,558	
		117,236
		118,887
Exported this week	1,389	
Exported previously	113,381	
		114,770
Stock on hand not cleared		4,127

Sugar and Molasses—We have no sales to report to-day, excepting 20 hhds good common sugar at 20½@21c ₰ lb. There was some inquiry, but holders are not disposed to sell, unless at a very material advance on previous prices. The quantity remaining on hand is very small. The lot of syrup reported a few days since at 92c should have been at 92½@ ₰ gallon.

Milwaukie Market.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal. Market neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 28,000 bu. Market dull, for want of money. Sales this morning: 20,000 bu No. 1 delivery, in store, at $2 99@2 99½; 2,300 bu No. 2, in Smith's, at $2 70; 2,100 do, in Higby's at $2 14. Sales on 'Change: 3,000 bu No. 2, in Higby's at $2 14; 1,020 bu do, in Smith's at $2 14; 2,000 bu No. 1 in store at $2 99½; 1,000 bu do, delivered next week, at $2 21. The market at the Newhall House this evening declined 4c—closing dull at $2 16@2 16½ for No. 1 on the spot, and $2 17 for delivery in Monday's Sales of 32,000 bu since 'change. Oats very dull and heavy; sales of 95 bgs, delivered, for retailing, at 88c; 1 car in store do, at 84c. Corn buoyant; nominally 5c higher; sales 3 cars in store at $1-82@1 83.

Boston Iron Market.

Iron—The market has been excited both for the crude and manufactured article, and prices have materially advanced. Scotch pig has been selling at irregular prices, now held nominally at $38 ₰ ton, cash, for No. 1 Gartsherrie brand. American pig has been selling in small lots at $68@70 ₰ ton, cash. English Bar is unsettled and in demand at much higher rates. We quote common at $150@160, and refined at $180@190 ₰ ton, cash. Rods and Sheet has advanced to 5¾ ₰ lb, and upwards, and English do, to 11½@12c for jobbing lots. Nails of assorted sizes have advanced to 7½@7¾c ₰ lb cash 4 mos.

Boston Copper Market.

The market for manufactured continues very firm with a moderate demand at the advance noted last week. Sheathing is steady at 60c; yellow sheathing Metal at 46c ₰ lb, 6 months. Bolts and Braziers' Copper selling at 60c; yellow metal Bolts at 45c. Ingot has been in speculative demand for several weeks past, and prices have tended rapidly up in sympathy with the other precious metals. The article is now held here at 50c. ₰ lb., with sales of Lake, in New York, during the past week as high as 51c. Old Copper selling at 44@45 ₰ lb., cash.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

The market has been buoyant during the week, when the weather permitted operations, and prices have considerably advanced, closing with a very firm feeling. The receipts have been heavy, reaching over 3,000 bales. We quote brake low at 9½c; uncovered hackled do, $115@118; covered hackled, $125; fair to choice undressed, $140@150—some lots of extra choice have brought $167; fair to choice dressed $250@ 270 per ton.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Tuesday, July 12, 1864. }

There was a fair amount of business transactions reported yesterday, there being a good local demand for most articles, especially for produce. It certainly looks as if prices had reached near the top. Buyers took hold with caution. Whilst the sales were not large they were numerous. The weather during the day was changeable. In the forenoon it was excessively hot, but in the evening we had a fine rain, which cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the crops, especially if it should continue. Our rivers are now at the lowest stage. Navigation to the lower ports has been suspended for some time past. Among the sales made we note the following:

WHISKY—The market was unsettled and has been so for some time past. The stock on hand is not large. Dealers have not fixed prices. The nominal rates, with small sales, are $1 80@1 90.

STARCH—Like every other article has advanced. We note a sale of 100 bxs at 8½.

BUTTER—Was in good demand. The receipts have fallen off. We note small sales at 24@28.

FLOUR—There was a good local demand yesterday. Prices seem to have reached the top. The small stock on hand tended to keep up present prices. The sales were larger than on Saturday; prices were the same. The receipts were light. The sales were as follows: Extra Family from store, 200 bbls at $11@11 50; 160 bbls do at $10 50@11; 300 bbls do at $11 25@11 50; 50 bbls do at $11 25@11 50; 67 bbls at $10 50; 82 bbls at $11 00; Extra, sales 100 bbls at $9 75. These sales were up from store. Sales of country flour were made below these figures. The receipts by wagon are on the increase.

HAY—There were no offerings, hence we have no sales to report.

SALT—The market was firm at a slight advance; sales of 225 bbls No. 1, at $3,00; sales of 150 bbls do at $3,00 ₰ bbl.

OILCAKE—The market was steady, with a good local demand for home purposes. Among the sales were 40 boxes choice W. R. at 18c; 20 do at 16@18c; 27 do at 18c; 50 do, terms unfinished; sales of single boxes at one cent per pound advance.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was inactive, and dealers for some days past have taken hold very sparingly. Apples; sales of 40 bush. at 10@10½c. Peaches; sales of 25 sacks at 19@ 20c ₰ lb.

EGGS—Were not so plenty. The last sale reported to us was at 25c ₰ dozen.

MESS PORK—The market was firm, but prices were very unsettled, and we omit them as they cannot be quoted correctly.

BACON—The market was firm, with a good local demand. The stock in first hands is not large, and is rapidly disappearing. Packers this season have made a good thing, and if they have had the hog by the tail this time for certain. The sales were as follows: Shoulders —3,500 lbs at 15@15½c. Sides—20,000 lbs ribbed at 18c, 2,500 lbs do at 18½c; 2,000 lbs clear sides, 3,000 lbs at 19c. S. C. Hams—Sales 2,000 lbs at 25c. Country lots of meat sold at lower figures.

LARD—The market was firm, but not active. Since the last quotations buyers were shy; we quote nominally at 19c.

DRIED BEEF—Was in moderate request with sales at 20c.

EXCHANGE—Firm with a good demand; sales 4 tons middlings at $2 40 ₰ cwt.

GRAIN.—The market was firm with a good demand for the various descriptions. The receipts for some days past have been light. Rye—Has further advanced; sales were reported at $2 10@2 20 ₰ bush., but not to any extent. Oats—Scarce; sales 400 bush. from store at $1 05; sales 700 bush. at close of market, do. Was steady with sales of car at $1 45, and shelled at $1 50.

Boston Wool Market.

There is a firm feeling in the wool market, but business is restricted for the want of stocks. The supply of old staple is almost entirely cleared out and gone into consumption, and the new clip has not yet been received in any quantity. It is understood, however, that a fair assortment, to begin with, has been secured by Eastern dealers in the West, and will be received and offered to consumers in the course of a week or ten days. Most of our enterprising Boston houses were early in the field, as soon as the fleeces were fairly on the sheep's back, and purchased freely at the opening rates of the new clip. It is very fortunate they did so, as less than a fortnight had elapsed before the excitement in the wool-growing districts waxed strong, and prices as anticipated, went up with a rush, which, in connection with the increased stringency in the money market, has for the present nearly put an end to wool operations.

This pause, however, did not occur till by far the greater portion of the new clip was sold, and had changed hands. The rapidity with which this has been bought up, presents a striking contrast to the course of trade last year, when the crop was backward, and the fleece was taken off and by driblets at comparatively very low prices. The difference in the *modus operandi* is to be accounted for by the fact that buyers, this year, had made up their minds that wool must rule high in any event, and that the sooner they took hold of the job of moving the clip into the markets of consumption, the less expensive and difficult it would prove. The sequel shows that they judged correctly, and that they did not begin to operate a moment too soon.

It is estimated that at least four-fifths of the yield of the Northwestern tier of States have already passed out of the growers' hands; and since prices that session have advanced, and as to be relatively higher there than here, considerable quantities of early bought wool have been resold from second hands, on the spot, at a handsome profit. Before the extreme tightness of money has compelled many local operators, of limited means, to realize upon stocks of staple taken on speculation, though a large portion of the wool sold thus far is still held by this class of local buyers, including mercantile men in every branch of trade, who have largely entered the field in competition with Eastern dealers and manufacturers.

Though rates have advanced here fully 15@ 20c ₰ lb during the last three weeks, they have not kept pace with the advance in Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, the entire clip of the last mentioned State has been taken as it ran almost exclusively by manufacturing agents at an average of about 87½c; in the two first named, prices have ranged from 75c to $1 ₰ lb, and the small balance of good fleeces still left in farmers' hands, is firmly held at the latter rate and upwards. In Pennsylvania growers are demanding $1@1,05, and in some cases $1,10 for choice lots, but the marketing process goes forward more slowly. The market we must inevitably open on long rates, as no material advance upon present rates in order to afford any margin upon the new clip; and manufacturers, it is anticipated, will readily accept the views of holders from the absolute control which the former have of the domestic goods market.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up not over 250,000 ₰s at a range of 95c@$1,05 for fleece and about the same for super and extra pulled. A few small lots of choice old clip are still on the market and held at $1 10@1 15, but without sales. Foreign wool, especially of the finer grades, is rapidly tending up, with reduced stocks, and must still further advance to meet the enhanced cost of importation. We note sales of some 50 lots at the following descriptions, including Cape at 69c@75c, the outside figure for 25 ₰ very choice quality, and small lots Mestiza at 45@50c. —*Commercial Bulletin.*

Wool in Ohio.

The Elyria *Democrat* of this week, says the sum of $230,000 has been paid for wool in Elyria this spring, mostly within the past two weeks. Wool sold as high as 95 cts last week for good clips.

The Carroll *Free Press* says: Our town has presented quite a brisk appearance for Carrollton during the past week in consequence of the wool which has been brought in in large quantities, for which the growers are realizing quite a nice price, ranging from about 90c to $1 00 per lb.

Wool matters in Akron are thus spoken of by the *Beacon*: By invitation we took a peep into the warehouse of Messrs. Wagoner & Wise, a day or two since, where we found snugly packed away some 60,000 pounds of choice wool. Almost the entire lot had been purchased on contract from the growers, at an average of a trifle less than 80c per pound, which will give our young friends a fair margin for profit if disposed of at the present rates, wool now selling in the market at 95c and upwards.

The *Ohio Farmer* of this week has the following remarks in relation to the wool trade:

The excitement still continues in the wool market with unabated vigor, and such of the Ohio growers as have had the nerve to withstand the persuasive eloquence of the buyers, now see a clear way to the realization of a comparatively fair price. Any time, during the last ten days, buyers in various parts of the State have offered from 90 to 95 cents, and over $1 has been paid for fine lots. But it must be borne in mind that these rates have come in at very near the close of the trade in this State, the great weight of the wool having changed hands at from 10 to 25c below the present offerings. The growers who are now holding will realize what may be termed full prices, although our anticipations in this respect are not quite so sanguine as those of a correspondent who writes us from New York thus: "If good wool does not sell for from $1 75 to $2 per pound before next December, I will buy you a hat."

Wool on the Michigan Central Railroad

We give below the sales and prices of wool at the principal stations on the Michigan Central Railroad:

Milan—There was bought this week—W. Wanes 3,000 lbs at 85 to 95c, average 91c; H. A. Chapin, 4,000 lbs at 85 to 97c, average 90c; J. S. Bristol, 30,000 lbs at 85@96c, average 91c. Taken in all of new clip up at this place, 75,000 lbs.

Dowagiac—This week's sales—M. Dickson & Co., 7,000 lbs at 85 to 95c, average 90c; D. J. G. Lytle, 4,800 lbs at 85 to 90c; D. Lazaller, 2,000 lbs at 95 to 96c, average 95c.

Decatur—Taken in all—John Tarbell, 15,000 lbs, average 90; L. S. Ransom, 8,000 lbs, average 86c; H. A. Rogers, 10,000 lbs, average 85c.

Kalamazoo—Sales of 20,000 lbs at 85 to 95c, average 90c. There are seven buyers in the market.

Gaines burg—A. L. Mason, 15,000 lbs at 90 to 97c, average 96c.

Battle Creek—Bought this week 150,000 lbs. The amount bought of new clip before 100,000 lbs. From 99 to 100c paid this week—av. 96c.

Marshall—This week sold—Hall, Dickey & Son, 20,000 lbs at 90c to $1; G B Murray, 15,000 lbs at 95c to $1; A O Hyde, 20,000 lbs at 90c to $1; A S Butler & Co, 20,000 lbs at 95 to 98c.

Albion—A large amount brought from 85 to 98c.

Parma—R Aldrich, 50,000 lbs at 85 to 90c—average 90c.

Jackson—A large amount taken at 85c to $1.

Grass Lake—40,000 lbs at 85 to 95c—average 90c.

Chelsea—30,000 lbs at 87 to 95c—average 92c.

Dexter—5,000 lbs at 90 to 92c—average 91c.

Ann Arbor—150,000 lbs at 88c to $1—average 95c.

Ypsilanti—6,000 lbs at 85 to 98c—average 90c.

MANCHESTER, July 1.—We have bought during the past week 24,000 lbs at 82@93c, at an average of 88½c.

GRAND RAPIDS, June 30.—Wool coming in quite brisk yesterday. Sold quick at $1. To-day 31 ranges from 95c to $1. Considerable in market, but not much competition with buyers, so that it drags at $1.

Gloucester Fish Market.

George's Codfish—None in shipping order. Fresh Halibut, 6½@7c; smoked do, 12½c. Mackerel—No arrivals. Oil, $1 10.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, July 8th.*

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE } Tuesday, July 12, 1864. }

Business was not active. The demand has fallen off. The receipts by the river were small, amounting to 220 bbls. This lot was soon disposed. The stock on hand at this time is very light. The high rates demanded for both Crude and Refined have made buyers more cautious. The Eastern rates do not justify the high figures that have prevailed in our market for some days past. The receipts have generally been disposed of before their arrival. This necessarily keeps the market bare; prices at Oil City continue to rule high. The rates were as follows:

Crude—The small amount arriving had tended to hold up the figures, which are the highest that were ever known in this market; it certainly looks as if the top was reached; 500 bbls yesterday's were 42½@45c, packages were inclusive. was demanded where the barrel above what ded. We heard of no transactions.

REFINED OIL—The market did not seem so firm to us. Buyers were not so plenty. with bly the warm weather had something to do with it, as all events buyers were shy. The total sales were less than one thousand barrels. The stock in the market is not large. Most of the refineries are in full operation again. Heavy contracts have been made for future delivery which will keep some of them engaged for some time.

CRUDE OIL—The limited amount offered failed to hold up prices. The only transactions that came under our notice were as follows, viz: 150 bbls, the packages to be returned, 42c; 100 bbls do do 45c; 220 do do 50c.

REFINED OIL—Was not active. The only sales made being for August delivery, as follows: 250 and 500 bbls at 82½c for bonded. Free was sold at 94@96c.

Residuum and Naptha was inactive. Prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Lindsay.....220 bbls.

Imports Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lyday & Co., 32 bbls, refined, for Baltimore. Standard & Co., 141 bbls, refined, for N. Y. Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 218 bbls, refined, for Philadelphia.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Wm Dale, 10 sks wool; McCullough, Son & Co, 17 do rags; S B & C P Markle, 9 sks and 2 bxs paper; R Ashbrook, 15 bbls crude oil; Standard & Co, 25 do do; Martin, O & B, 2 cars iron; Adams & A, 99 sks oats.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Shephard & Co, 10 bbls sand; Park & Mc, 7 bbls copper; B A Fahnestock & Co, 10 bbls whiskey; Hunt, Miltenberger & Co, 25 bbls sugar; Jones, Boyd & Co, 275 bbloms; Little & J, 20 bxs cheese; Brewer, B & Co, 110 bbls oil; Fleming & Steel, 2 cars bbls; J P Scott, 4 bbls whiskey; J A Mazurie, 1 do do; Schmertz, Schultz, Son & Co, 27 bxs cheese; McWhinney, H & Co, 100 bdls fellows, 9 bdls pales, 9 do shafts; L H Voight, 2 bdls eggs; Petrona Co, 55 bbls oil; J Palmer, 40 bbls do.

Per Pitt. Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.—J Moorhead, 2 cars meal; W H Kirkpatrick, 7 doz tubs, 10 do washboards; Head & M, 10 do do, tubs; W McCutcheon, 1 do do, 10 do wash boards; W P Beck & Co, 2½ do tubs, 10 do wash boards; R Dalzell 10 do w boards, 5 do tubs; J Floyd & Co, 10 do w boards; Fannestock & Co, 31 sks rags; R C Loomis, 1 car metal; H Drane, 450 d hides; A Ballou, 98 sks rye; Lambert & Shipton, 60 bbls h wines.

Boston Tobacco Market.

The market for manufactured has been less active for the last week, though steady sales are making, and the prices were firm. Waiting for the advance noticed in our last report. Exporters are in the market to some extent, but as it is understood that the new tax bill cuts off all drawbacks on goods which have paid the tax, and as nearly all the manufacturers have withdrawn their stocks from bond and paid their tax under the old bill of 15c ₰ lb, there is very little that can be done with this class of buying, but contract with manufacturers for such as are wanted, in bond. Aside from a lot of some 500 boxes Canada 10s here, in bond, there is very little that can be purchased at present rates. Manufacturers are at work filling orders for goods in bond, at prices ranging from 40@52½c for tens and quarter pounds. We quote for first quality, tax paid, 55@60c; second quality, do, do, 50@55c; Navy's, from 60@75c.—*Boston Bulletin.*

St. Louis Cotton Market.

Receipts have been light, comprising only 120 bales, and, therefore, prices have advanced in New York, holders here were above the views of buyers, and but little business has been done. A sale by Government occurred on Monday morning of 500 bales, the qualities were low ordinary to middling, the greater part slightly damaged—the average being at low middling. The attendance of purchasers was good, and the sale spirited. The parcelars are as follows: To John B. Carson 50 bales each, $1 37, $1 28½; $1 20, $1 40 and $1 41½; Wright & Son, 50 bales each, at $1 39½ and $1 40; Gay & Co, 50 bales, at $1 41; Wm. Marr & Co, 50 bales, at $1 41; G. M. Gill 50 bales, at $1 43; E. Nelson 50 bales, at $1 40½; H. A. Jones 25 bales, at $1 42½ ₰ lb—average price $1 40½, or $800 ₰ bale.

Chicago Wool Market.

The wool market is unusually excited, under a strong speculative inquiry, and we note sales of 40,000 lbs at 1,00@1,06 for fair to good Illinois fleece. Good grades in active demand at $1,06, and holders are asking 1,05@1,10. The city dealers are furnishing quotations to commercial reporters 5@10c below the prices being paid in the small villages all throughout the West. Chicago is greatly in need of an enterprising wool house. Thus far in our history, the dealers have generally lagged behind those in the country.

Cincinnati Army Awards.

Colonel Kilburn awarded contracts on Saturday for 500 head of beef cattle to be delivered at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, as follows: 100 head at $11 40 per 100 lbs gross; 100 do at $11 60; 100 do at $11 80, and 200 at $11 84. The average was $11 60 net and $8 83 gross.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmine	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
	DEPARTED.	
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmine	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

Our River Correspondence.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

STEAMER ARGONAUT, No. 2, July 6, 1864.

Finally the day came that the Argonaut got her cargo discharged at Duvall's Bluff, Ark. After waiting there twenty-four days—meantime making two attemps to go back to the mouth of White and thence up the Arkansas to Fort Smith—but each time ordered back by our convoys on account of rebel batters. On each return she skedaddled most beautifully, leaving some of her comrades far in the distance. We left there on Thursday, the 30th of June, came out of White in company with the steamers Pike, Runyan, Prairie State, Decatur, Lillie Martin, Kate Hart and Kenton, under convoy of three gun boats, No.'s 15, 28 and 30, arriving safely at the mouth about 9 p. m. A lot of guerrillas shot into the Runyan and convoy 15 immediately in front of us, and after the Argonaut passed they shot into the Kate Hart astern of us. Ensign Knox, of gunboat 30, says why the hit the Argonaut pass in safety was because of the good stock of commissaries kept on board, by the well known Mike Welsh, who knows how to cater to the wants of the inward man. The poor boys fell far short of obtaining any of the commissaries, as the convoys gave them several broadsides of canister, grape and shell, which made them leave in double quick. Whether any of them were wounded or killed, we can't say. No one hurt in our fleet. We left in port, at Duball's Bluff, the steamers Kentucky, Mayflinke, Idaho, Shamrock, Belle List, Venus, Golden Era, Pringle and Celeste.

They would likely stay there until Saturday, 9th, when convoys would return with another fleet, which we met at and below Helena, namely: Commercial, J. D. Perry, J. C. Swan, Tycoon and America (ferry boat). There is going to be warm times in White river now for awhile, as that is the only navigable stream by which the rebels can get to this section. We lay all night at Helena, taking on coal and giving our engineer rest, as one of them is sick. The rest of the crew are well. Capt. McCarty's new steamer has lit up like a Christmas tree, we got safely out of White, and sailing gaily up the wide Mississippi. His hopes and expectation for home are are bright, but woe to the powers that be that says to him, "Capt. I want you to return to White River, with another trip." The Captain is out of conceit of White River—with its short bends, sharp points, overhanging trees, &c. We stop at Memphis to St. Louis by Sunday, 9th. We have on deck 100 or more refugees for different points in Illinois.

Yours, truly. FRANK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, July 9, 1864.

The steamer Julia is now in the Government service, running from foot of Blannerhassett Island to Parkersburg. What we are doing in the trade might be "contraband" to tell you.

We make two trips in the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade, carrying the mail—were doing very well, but Uncle Sam wanted us, and, of course, we had to go.

The river is still falling here, with about fifteen inches at the foot of the Island.

J. C. McV.

CINCINNATI.

Monday's *Commercial* says: The river is on a stand. There is 4½ feet fence to Louisville, 3½ feet in the canal, and 13 inches in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 20½ feet to Portland to Cairo, There is 3 feet in the Cumberland, and falling.

By the mark at the Water Works the river is stationary, with five feet and four inches of water in the channel.

Arrivals and Departures.—The Nymph No. 2 came in from Nashville. The Emery, for Pomeroy; Cherokee, for St. Louis; Clara Poe, for Nashville, and Silver Spray for Memphis, include the departures—all with moderate trips.

The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Ontario, Swallow, Golden Eagle, Peconotas, Anglo Transfer, Anglo Saxon, Kate Robinson, H. A. Homeyer, Magnolia, Ohio No. 3, Highland Chief, Nymph No. 2 and Olive.

The Anglo Saxon and Golden Eagle are receiving freight, and the H. A. Homeyer for St. Louis. The Highland Chief will leave to-day for Gallipolis and Pomeroy, and to-morrow the Allen Collier will start for Kanawha river.

The John Swasey made a trial trip on Saturday afternoon. The General Lytle has laid up. The Jennie Brown, a new boat, will run as a daily packet to Chilo.

The Ida Rees arrived at Nashville on Friday last.

Capt. Collier, formerly of the Mariner, which boat was burned by the rebels on the 3d inst., arrived in this city on the 8th inst., and reports the crew on their way home.

BOATS DUE HERE.—The Glide No. 3, from Pittsburgh; and Fitzhugh and Thistle, from Memphis, are among the first boats due here.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* of Saturday says:

The river was falling again, with fully three feet five inches water in the canal by the mark in the evening. During the previous twenty-four hours the river had risen two inches at the head of the falls and six inches at Portland.

The weather was very warm again yesterday, with the thermometer in the shade ranging as high as 90. The rain of the night previous, though general all along the river to beyond Cincinnati, was very beneficial to the crops, but it did not much affect the river.

By special dispatch from Nashville we learn that the Cumberland was swelling slowly yesterday, with three feet six inches water on the shoals. This rise has given a fresh start to the carrying trade, and yesterday the Capitola was dispatched to the Cumberland, and the Arcadia went over to Jeffersonville last evening to load for the same destination.

The D H Blunk came in from the Kentucky yesterday. Her officers report that stream as slowly swelling as far up as Lock No 3, with about four feet of water in the locks.

The rain has been of some benefit to boatmen, as it has materially added to the channel depth of water in the river, though we do not think it will be of long duration.

FROM WHITE RIVER—The Platte Valley, from Duvall's Bluff, White River, which point she left on the 29th ult., has reached St Louis. She reports the captures and destruction of the Queen City by the rebels, and reports at Duvall's Bluff the Peoria State, Kenton, Shamrock, Argo, Part No. 2, Steve Decatur, Sallie List, Goldenera, Venus, Lillie Martin, State Hart, Celeste, Pringle, Idaho No 2, and Kentucky.

The Gladiator came down out of White river with three hundred rebel prisoners for Rock Island, and reports the B. M. Runyan, Dove, Idaho and May Duke at the mouth awaiting a boat steamer, was sunk in the Gulf on her way to New Orleans by collision with the steamship Manhattan, which a large number of passengers were drowned.

The New York, that had been detained a couple of days by breaking her machinery, had steam up again, all right last evening for another start to Cincinnati.

The Prima Donna came down from Cincinnati yesterday expressly for a cargo of tobacco shipping leaf for the East. She will probably take three hundred or more hogsheads and return this evening. There is an immense amount of tobacco here for shipment North.

A new boat for Captain Burnett was launched at Madison on the other day. There are now four or five boats on the stocks at Madison, including Captain Steel Neal's mammoth, and a light craft, the Pinafore, building for Charlie Bowers of his city, and parties in Madison.

The Empress and almost all the other boats that have arrived at Cairo from New Orleans of late, report themselves as "running flying light," and making quick time to "Cairo in four days' running time." They are generally, however, all five or six days out.

EVANSVILLE.

From the Evansville Journal, 9th inst.

The river at this point has risen about two inches, and is swelling slowly. The heavy rain of Thursday night may serve to swell it still more.

Captain Henry Scott is building a nice new steamer at this city. Her keel is laid, and the work on her is progressing very satisfactorily. She will be 150 feet long, 26 feet wide, and will be a neat and substantial little craft. We hope this is the beginning of an extensive boat yard at this city. It is the most advantageous location for a boat yard and marine railway.

ST. LOUIS.

Saturday's *Union* says:

The river rose about eighteen inches at this point during the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock yesterday morning, making a total swell of about two feet and a half since Tuesday, the time it commenced rising. The rise is from the Upper Mississippi and Missouri, which streams have been advancing for the past week. Leavenworth papers report very heavy rains of late, and the Kansas river is reported to be on a upward of ten feet in the course of half an hour. The storm was accompanied with hail at first, but no damage resulted. The Big Muddy is now in fine boating order at all points.

The upper Mississippi was about stationary at Keokuk when the last boat left, but the late rises has improved navigation considerably, and boats are now able to carry a great deal more freight.

The Illinois river remains very low and falling, with none but the lighter class of boats running.

Business at the levee has dwindled down to almost nothing, and nearly every boat that arrives is compelled to lay up. There are not over fifty tons of freight being shipped daily to points below, nor are there any indications of an improvement before September.

The Welcome had on board several passengers and 250 bales of Buffalo robes.

All the streams between here and Fort Galpin and the Missouri were "swelling" all the way down. The Welcome reports the river as now at the proper boating stage.

The steamers W. L. Ewing, Monsoon, Albert, Pearce, Bostona No. 2, and Platte Valley, were all loading yesterday for Duvall's Bluff, on White river. The Pearce got away last evening, and the Platte Valley and Monsoon leave this evening. They are loaded principally with horses for Government, but will take private freight and passengers to any point on the route.

A letter from Fort Smith, dated June 18th, states that the Union boat recently captured and burned on the Arkansas river was the Despatch, formerly used by the Depot Quartermaster at Fort Smith. It was loaded with goods for the refugee Indians, and the cargo was valued at forty thousand dollars. The engineer and wife were killed. "Honest George Hudson," quartermaster of the 14th Kansas, was captured.

The Arkansas river is high and boats are arriving with stores.

The Indian brigade at Fort Gibson is in fine condition.

A Leavenworth paper says it is rumored that the steamer Fanny has been bought by Capt. T. S. Lee and others, and will continue in the Missouri river trade.

CAIRO.

The Atlantic had forty-five bales of cotton for St. Louis, and about two hundred packages empty beer barrels. She was crowded with people, having more than four hundred people, cabin and deck. She was detained three hours by breaking her machinery.

Olive Branch was light. Silver Cloud had fine freight for St. Louis. She brings no news of importance regarding the channel in the Ohio. Came out without trouble.

The Captain Collier, of the Mariner was a passenger by the Atlantic. His boat was burnt by Shelby and his band, twelve miles above Helena, at the foot of Mt. Francis Island, where she had been aground for thirty days. The officers and crew were captured, but subsequently released without the formality of an oath.

P.

CAIRO, July 8, P. M.—Our port list since yesterday is as follows:

Olive Branch, New Orleans, St. Louis, 7 p. m. Cottage, Evansville and returns, 7 a. m. Silver Cloud, Cincinnati, 10 a. m. Empress, J. T. Ford, St. Louis, Cairo. Olive Branch light manifests and sapers forwarded. Cottage has gone into the Evansville and Cairo packet trade during the season. The metropolitan got nothing here. Silver Cloud discharged about ten tons. Baker brought n